Oxford Democrat.

No. 8, Vol. 7, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 1, 1845. Old Series. No. 18, Vol. 14.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POPULAR TALES.

THE SECRET CELL;
OR,
THE ABDUCTED DAUGHTER.
[CONCLUDED.]

"How do you do, Mr. Mills?" said L——, "how are our friends at the Blue Lion? You must excuse me if I put you to a little inconvenience, but you are so volatile that we can't make sure of finding you when we want you, unless we take the requisite precaution. Tommy, tackle him to his friend, and, by way of greater security, fasten them to the grating—but don't waste the gloves, for we have several more to fit."

"Gentlemen," said the man in black, advancing to the door of the enclosure, "what is the reason of this violence? Why is the sanctity of this holy establishment thus defiled? Who are you, and what seek you here?"

"I am a magistrate, sir, and these men are officers of justice, armed with proper authority to search this house for the person of Mary Lobenstein, and we charge you with her unlawful detention. Give her to our care, and you may save yourself much trouble."

"I know nothing of the person you name, nor are we subject to the supervision of your laws. This house is devoted to religious purposes—it is the abode of penitents who have abjured the world and all its vanities. We are under the protection of the Legate of His Holiness the Pope, and the laws of England do not forbid our existence. Foreigners only dwell within these walls, and I cannot allow the interference of any party unauthorised by the head of the church."

"I shall not stop," said the magistrate, "to expose the errors of your statement; I am furnished with sufficient power to demand a right to search any house in the kingdom. Independent of ascertaining the safety the individual with whose abduction you are charged, it is my duty to inquire into the nature of an establishment assuming the right to capture the subjects of the king of this realm, and detain them in a place having all the appointments of a common prison, yet disowning the surveillance of the English laws. Mr. L——, you will proceed in your search, and if any one attempts to oppose you, he must take the consequences."

The countenance of the man in black betrayed the uneasiness he felt; the attendants, six in number, who, with our friend Mills, had formed the council whose deliberations were disturbed by the sight of L——'s pistol, where ranged beneath the window that looked into the yard, and waited the commands of the chief. This man, whose name we afterwards ascertained was Farrel, exchanged a look of cunning with his minions, and, with apparent resignation, replied —

"Well, sir, it is useless for me to contend with the authority you possess; Mr. Nares, throw open the yard door, and, do you and your men attend the gentlemen round the circuit of the cells."

The person addressed, unbolted the fastenings of a huge door that opened into the yard, and bowed to our party as if waiting their precedence. Mr. Wilson being nearest the door, went first, and Nares, with a bend of his head, motioned two of his party to follow. As they passed him, he gave them a knowing wink, and said, "Take the gentlemen to the stone house first." The magistrate was about to pass into the yard, when L—— seized him by the collar of his coat, and violently pulling him back into the room, closed the door, and jerked the principal bolt into its socket.

"Excuse my rudeness, sir, but you will soon perceive that it was necessary. Your plan, Mr. Nares, is a very good plan, but will scarcely answer your purpose. We do not intend placing ourselves at the mercy of your men in any of your stone houses, or cells with barred windows. You have the keys of the establishment at your girdle—go round with us yourself, and let those five or six fellows remain here instead of dancing at our heels. Come, come, sir, we are not to be trifled with; no hesitation, or I shall possess myself of your keys, and leave you securely affixed to your friend Mills."

Nares grinned defiance, but made no reply; Farrell, whose pale face exhibited his dismay, took courage from the dogged bearing of his official, and stuttered out, "Mr. Nares, I desire that you will not give up your keys." The hint was sufficient. Nares and his fellows, who were all furnished with bludgeons, raised their weapons in an attitude of attack, and a general fight was inevitable. The closing of the yard door had cut off one of our friends, but it also excluded two of the enemy. Still the odds were fearfully against us, not only in point of [illegible] to four, but our antagonists were all of them armed, while the magistrate and I were totally unprovided with the means of defence.

Hostilities commenced by one of the men striking me a violent blow upon the fleshy part of the left shoulder, that sent me staggering to the other side of the room. Two of the ruffians simultaneously faced the police officer, as if to attack him; he received the blow of the nearest upon the mace or staff of office, and before the fellow had time to lift his guard, returned him a smashing rap upon the fingers of his right hand, compelling him to drop his cudgel, and run howling into the corner of the room. The officer then turned his attention to the fellow who had assaulted me, and who was flourishing his stick with the intent of repeating the blow—but receiving a severe crack across his shins from the officer's mace, he was unable to keep his legs, and dropped upon the floor. I immediately wrested the bludgeon from his grasp, and left him *hors de combat*. The officer, while assisting me, received a knock-down blow from the fellow who had hesitated joining in the first attack, but, catlike, had been watching his opportunity for a pounce. I gave him in return a violent thump upon his head, and drove his hat over his eyes—then, rushing in upon him, I pinioned his arms, and held him till the officer rose and assisted me to secure him. While placing the handcuffs upon him, I was favored with a succession of kicks from the gentleman with the crippled hand.

L——, having drawn a pistol from his pocket, advanced to Nares and desired him to deliver up the keys; the ruffian answered him by striking a heavy blow on L——'s ear that immediately produced blood. The officer, exhibiting the utmost self-possession under these irritating circumstances, did not fire the pistol at his adversary, but dashed the weapon into his face, and inflicted a painful wound. Nares was a man of bull-dog courage. He seized the pistol and struggled fearfully for its possession. His gigantice frame and strength overpowered his antagonist; the pistol was discharged in the scuffle, luckily without wounding any one—and the ruffian, holding the conquered L—— upon the ground, was twisting his cravat for the purpose of choaking him, when, having satisfactorily arranged our men, we arrived to the resuce, and prevented the scoundrel from executing his villanous intention. But Nares, although defeated by numbers, evinced a determination to die game—it was with the utmost difficulty that we were enabled to secure his arms, and while slipping the handcuffs over his wrists, he continued to leave the marks of his teeth upon the fingers of the policeman.

While this furious *melee* was going on, the magistrate had been unceremoniously collared by the master of the house, and thrust forth into that part of the hall which adjoined the iron screen. But his worship did not reverence this ungentlemanly proceeding, and turned valiantly upon his assailer. Both of them were unprovided with weapons, and a furious bout of fisty-cuffs ensued, wherein his worship was considerably worsted. Mills and the porter, who had been fastened by the policeman to the railing of the screen, encouraged Farrell by their cheers. The magistrate was severely punished, and roared for help; Farrell, dreading collision with the conquerors of his party, left his man, and started off, through the open door of the grating; he ran down the lane with a speed that defied pursuit. The driver and the magistrate both endeavored to overtake him, but they soon lost sight of the nimble rogue, and returned discomfited to the house.

During the scuffle the two men, who, with Mr. Wilson, were shut out by the promptitude of L——, clamored loudly at the door for re-admission. The attorney, as he afterwards confessed, was much alarmed at the position in which he found himself—cut off from all communication with his friends, and left at the mercy of two ill-looking scoundrels, in a strange place, and surrounded by a range of grated prisons, while a number of cadaverous, maniac looking faces glared at him from between the bars.

Upon mustering our party, we were all more or less wounded. The magistrate was outrageous in his denunciations of vengeance upon all the parties concerned; his discolored eye and torn apparel, beside the bruises about his person, had inflamed his temper, and he declared that it was his first determination to offer a large reward for the apprehension of the chief ruffian, Farrell. L—— was much hurt, and for some time appeared unable to stand alone—his ear bled profusely, and relieved his head, which had been seriously affected by Nares' attempt at strangulation.—The other officer had received a severe thumping, and his bitten hand gave him much pain. My left arm was useless, and many bloody marks exhibited the effects of the fellow's kicks upon my shins. Nevertheless, we had fought a good fight, and had achieved a perilous victory.

The magistrate threw up the window sash, and addressed the men in the yard from between the iron gratings. "Harkee, you sirs, we have thrashed your fellows and have them here in custody. If you attempt resistance, we shall serve you exactly in the same manner. But if either of you feel inclined to to assist us in the discharge of our duty, and will freely answer every question, and render all the help in your power, you shall not only be forgiven for any part you may have taken in scenes of past violence, short of murder, but shall be well rewarded into the bargain."

One of the men, and I must say that he was the most ill-looking of the whole lot, immediately stepped forward, and offered to turn "king's evidence," if the magistrate would swear to keep his promise. The other fellow growled his contempt of "the sneak what would snitch," and darted rapidly down the yard. As we never saw him again, it is supposed he got into the garden, and found some means of escaping over the walls.

The yard door was opened, and the lawyer and the informer were admitted. The latter personage told us that his wife was the matron of the establishment, and, with her sister, would be found up stairs. The keys were taken from Nares, and we began our search. Mr. Wilson desired the man to conduct us to Mary Lobenstein's room, but he positively denied the knowledge of any such person. His wife, a coarse, pock-marked, snub-nosed woman, with a loud, masculine voice, also declared that no female answering to that name, had ever been within the house. L—— remarked that no credit was to be attached to their assertions, and ordered them to lead the way to the search.

It would occupy too much space to describe minutely the nature of the persons and events that we encountered in our rounds. Suffice it to say, we soon discovered that the suspicions of the police officer and the magistrate barely reached the truth. Farrell's establishment had no connection with any religious house, nor could we discover either monk, friar, nun, or novice in any of the cells. But the name was a good cloak for the villanous usages practiced in the house, as it disarmed suspicion, and prevented the interferance of the police. The house, in reality, was a private mad-house, but subject to the foulest abuses; wives who were tired of their husbands, and vice versa—reprobate sons, wishing to *dispose* of father—or villains who wanted to remove their rivals, either in love or wealth, could secure safe lodgings for the obnoxious personage in Farrell's Farm, as it was termed by the knowing few. Farrell could always obtain a certificate of the lunacy of the person to be removed; Nares had been bred to the pestle and the morter; and as the law then stood, an apothecary's signature was sufficient authority for immuring a suspected person. Incurables of the worst description, were received by Farrell, and boarded at the lowest rate. He generally contracted for a sum down, guaranteeing that their friends should never again be troubled by them—and as the informer said, "He gave them little enough to eat, and if they did not die, it was not his fault."

The house was also appropriated to other purposes of secrecy and crime. Ladies in a delicate situation were accommodated with private rooms for their accouchement, and the children effectually provided for. Fugitives form justice were sure of concealment, if they could obtain admission to the farm. In short, Farrell's doors, although closed to the world and the eye of the law, were open to all who could afford to pay, or be paid for—from the titled seducer and his victim, whose ruin was effected in the elegant suite of rooms fronting the lane—to the outcast bedlamite, the refuse of the poor-house, and the asylum, who was condemned to a slow, but certain death in the secret cells of this horrible abode.

It would fill a volume to recount the history of the sufferers whom we released from the almost hopeless imprisonment—a volume of crime, of suffering and of sorrow.

After a painful and fruitless search thr ough all the various rooms, cells, and hiding places of that singular house, we were compelled to acknowledge that the assertions of the under keeper and his wife were but too correct. Mary Lobenstein was not among the number of the *delenues* of the Farm, nor could we discover the slightest trace of her. Still L—— clung to the hope that, in the confusion necessarily attending our first search, we had passed over some secret cell or dungeon in which the poor girl was immured. The square stone building in the centre of the garden afforded some ground for this surmise—we were unable to open the small iron-banded door that was fixed in the side of this apparently solid structure. The underkeeper declared that the key was always in the possession of Farrell, his principal; and that no one ever entered the place but Nares and his master. He was not aware that any person was ever confined in it; a spring of water bubbled up within the building, and he believed that Farrell used it as a wine celler only. He had seen wine carried in and out of the place. Indeed, the whole appearance of the building corroborated the man's statement—there was no window, air-hole, or aperture of any description, excepting the small door before mentioned; and the contracted size of the place itself prevented the possibility of its containing a hiding hole for a human being, if a well or spring occupied the area, as the keeper affirmed.

Resigning the last hope of finding the poor girl, we gave our assistance to the magistrate in removing the prisoners, and placing the unfortunates whom we had released in temporary but appropriate abodes. In this service, the under keeper and his wife proved valuable auxiliaries, in pointing out the incurable mad folks, and those who, in his opinion, had been unjustly detained. The prisoners were placed in our carriage, and conveyed to London, under the superintendence of L—— himself, who promised to return during the evening with additional assistance. The policeman was despatched to Enfield for several carriages and post chaises. Some of the most desperate and confirmed maniacs were sent to the lunatic asylum, with the magistrates order for their admittance, and two or three of sick and sorrowing were removed to the Middlesex Hospital

I assisted the lawyer and the magistrate in taking the depositions of several of the sufferers who appeared sane enough to warrant the truth of their stories. As night approached, I prepared for a departure, and Mr. Wilson resolved to accompany me; we received the addresses of several persons from various inmates of the Farm who requested us to let their families know of the place of their detention. As we drove down the lane, we met L——, and a posse of police officers, who were to accompany the magistrate in his night sojourn at the house, and assist him in the removal of the rest of the inmates in the morning.

During the evening, I called, with a heavy heart, upon Mrs. Lobenstein, and communicated the melancholy result of our scheme. I related minutely the particulars of our transaction—she listened quietly to my story, and occasionally interrupted me, when describing the zeal of the officer ——, by invoking the blessing of heaven upon his head.

When she learnt the unsuccessful issue of our search, she remained silent for a minute or two, when, with a confident tone, and a cheerful voice, she said—"My daughter Mary is in that stone house. The working of the fingers of Providence are too evident in the wonderful train of circumstances that led to the discovery of Farrell and his infamous mansion. My child is there, but you have not been able to penetrate the secret of her cell. I will go with you in the morning, if you can spare another day to assist a bereaved mother."

I declared my readiness to accompany her but endeavored to impress upon her mind the inutility of farther search. She relied securely upon the faith of her impression, as she termed it, and declared that God would never suffer so good a man as L—— to be disappointed in his wonderful exertions; the keenness of a mother's eye, the instinct of a mother's love would help him in the completion of his sacred trust. It was impossible to argue with her; and I agreed to be with her at an early hour.

I sleep but little during the night, for my bruised shins and battered shoulder pained me considerably, and the strange excitement of the day's events materially assisted to heighten both my corporeal and mental fever. When I arose in the morning, I felt so badly, that nothing but the earnest and confident tone of the poor childless widow induced me to undertake the annoyance of the trip—I could not bear to disappoint her. I found the carriage ready at the door—a couple of mechanics, with sledge hammers, crow bars, and huge bunches of skeleton keys, occupied the front seat, and having placed myself beside Mrs. Lobenstein upon the other seat, the horses trotted briskly along the street. During our ride she informed me that a lawyer had called upon her from Elizabeth Bishop, the disappointed spinster, who, it will be recollected, had lost her expected fortune by the intervention of the inheritor of her aunt's estate, and had desired him to give notice that if proof was not forthcoming of Miss Lobenstein's existence she should take possession of the property, agreeably to the provision existing in the will. "I am sure," said the mother, "that woman is at the bottom of this affair—she has concerted the abduction of my daughter to obtain possession of the estate—but I trust in God that she will be disappointed in her foul design. A fearful whisper comes across my heart that those who would rob a mother of a child for gold, would not object to rob that child of her existance; but my trust is in the Most High, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and will not consent to the spoliation of the widow and the fatherless."

The probability of the poor girl's murder had been suggested by L—— at the termination of our unsuccessful search, and had occupied a serious portion of my thoughts during the wakeful moments of the past night. Expecting nothing from the mother's repetition of the search, I determined to consult L—— upon the feasibility of offering rewards to the villains Mills and Nares for a revelation of the truth, and if we failed in eliciting any intelligence, to institute a rigorous examination of the garden and the yard, and discover, if possible, the remains of the murdered girl.

The magistrate received Mrs. Lobenstein with tenderness and respect, and sanctioned her desire to penetrate into the mystery of the square house. L—— had nothing new to disclose, excepting that, in one of the rooms several articles of female apparel had been discovered, and he suggested that Mrs. L. should inspect them, as, perhaps, something that belonged to her daughter might be among them. The mother remarked that her daughter left home without a bonnet or a shawl, and it was scarcely likely that her body-clothes would be in the room; she therefore, thought it useless to waste time in going up stairs, but requested the locksmith to accompany her to the stone house in the garden. It was impossible to help sympathising with Mrs. Lobenstein in her anxiety; the magistrate deferred his return to London, where his presence was absolutely necessary to preside at the examination of Messrs Nares, Mills and Co., and the warm-hearted L—— wiped the moister from his eyes as he followed the mother across the yard, and heard her encourage the workmen to commence the necessary proceedings for the release of her darling child. The lock of the stone house was picked—the door was thrown wide open—and the maternal voice was heard in loud citation but the dull echo of the stone room was the only reply—there was no living creature within the place.

We found the interior of the building to correspond with the description given by the under keeper. The walls were hollowed into binns, which were filled with wine bottles, packed in sawdust; a circular well, bricked up a little above the level of the floor, filled the centre of the room; the water rose to within a foot of the ground—an old pulley and bucket, rotten from disusetude, clogged up one side of the doorway, and two or three wine barrels filled up the remaining vacancy of space. It was impossible that a human being could be concealed in any part of the building.

Mrs. Lobenstein sighed, and her countenance told of her dismay; but the flame of hope had warmed her heart into a heat that was not to be immediately cooled. "Gentlemen," said she, "accompany me once more round the cells and secret places—let me be satisfied with my own eyes that a thorough search has been made, and it will remove my doubts that you have overlooked some obscure nook wherein the wretches have concealed my little girl." The range of chambers was again traversed, but without success, and the widow was compelled to admit that every possible place had been looked into, and that a farther search in the house was entirely useless. The old lady sat down upon the last stair of the second flight, and with a grievous expression of countenance, looked into our several faces as we stood around her, as if she was searching for that consolation it was not in our power to bestow. Tears rolled down her cheeks, and mighty sobs told of the anguish of her heart. I was endeavoring to rouse her to exertion, as the only means of breaking the force of her grief, when my attention was drawn to the loud yelping of a dog, a small cocker spaniel, that had accompanied us in the carriage from Mrs. Lobenstein's house, and in prowling round the buildings, had been accidentally shut up in one of the rooms. "Poor Dash!" said the widow, "I must not loose you; my dear Mary was fond of you, and I ought to be careful of her favorite." I took the hint, and walking down the gallery, opened the door of the room from whence the noise proceeded. It was the apartment that contained the articles of wearing apparel, which Mrs Lobenstein had visited in her round, without discovering any token of her daughter. But the animal's superior instinct enabled him to detect the presence of a pair of shoes that had graced the feet of the little Mary when she quitted her mother's house on the day of her abduction. Immediately the door was opened, the faithful creature gathered up the shoes in his mouth, and ran to his mistress, and dropped them at her feet, inviting her attention by a loud and sagacious bark. The old lady knew the shoes in a moment—"Yes, they are my girl's—I bought them myself for my darling—she has been here—has been murdered—and the body of my child is now mouldering in the grave." A violent fit of hysterics ensued, and I consigned her to the care of the wife and sister of the under-keeper, who had not been allowed to leave the house.

I deemed the finding of the shoes to be of sufficient importance to recall the magistrate, who was in the carriage at the door, and about to start for London. He immediately alighted, and inquired into the particulars of the affair. Directly it was proved that Mary Lobenstein had been in the house, L—— rushed up stairs, and dragged the keeper into the presence of the magistrate, who sternly asked the man why he had deceived him in declaring that the girl had never been there. The fellow was evidently alarmed, and protested vehemently that he knew no female of the name of Lobenstein—and the only clue he could give to the mystery of the shoes was, that a young girl answering our description of Mary, had been brought into the house at night time about a fortnight ago, but she was represented as an insane prostitute, of the name of Hill, who had been annoying some married gentlemen by riotous conduct at their houses—and it was said at first that she was to remain at the Farm for life—but that she had suddenly been removed by Nares, but where, he could not say. L—— shook his head ominously when he heard this statement, and it was evident to us all that the mother's suspicions were right, and that a deed of blood had been recently perpetrated. The best means of ascertaining the place of burial was consulted on, and we adjourned to the garden to search for any appearance of freshly disturbed ground, or other evidence that might lead to a discovery of her remains. When we had crossed the yard, and were about entering the garden gate, L—— suggested the propriety of fetching the little dog, whose excelent nose had afforded the only clue we had been able to obtain. I went back for the animal, but he refused to leave his mistress, and it was not without some danger of a bite, that I succeeded in catching him by the neck, and carrying him out of the room. I put him on his feet, when we were past the garden gate and endeavored to excite him to sprightliness by running along the walk, and whistling to him to follow, but he sneaked after me with a drooping tail and a bowed head, as if he felt his share of the general grief.

We walked round the garden without discovering any signs that warranted farther search. We had traversed every path in the garden, excepting a narrow, transverse one, that led from the gate to a range of green and hot houses that lined the farthierest wall. We were on the point of leaving the place, satisfied that it was not in our power to remove the veil of mystery that shrouded the girl's disappearance, when the dog, who had strayed into the entrance of the narrow path, gave extraordinary signs of liveliness and emotion—his tail wagged furiously—his ears were thrown forward—and a short but earnest yaffle broke into a continuous bark as he turned rapidly from one side of the path to another, and finally ran down toward the green house with his nose bent to the ground.

"He scents her," said L——; "there is still a chance."

Our party, consisting of the magistrate, L——, and two other officers; the under-keeper, the locksmiths, and myself, followed the dog down the narrow path into the centre of a piece of ground containing three or four cucumber beds, covered with sliding glass frames. The spaniel, after searching round the bed, jumped upon the centre frame, and howled piteously. It was evident that he had lost the scent. L—— pointed out to our notice that the sliding lid was fastened to the frame by a large padlock—this extraordinary security increased our suspicions—he seized a crow-bar from one of the smiths, and the lock was soon removed. The top of the frame was pulled up, and the dog jumped into the tan that filled the bed, and commenced searching with all his might. L—— thrust the bar into the yielding soil, and at the depth of a foot, the iron struck a solid substance. This intimation electrified us—we waited not for tools—our hands were dug into the bed, and the tan and black mould were dragged from the frame with an eagerness that soon emptied it, and exhibited the boarding of a large trap door, divided into two parts, but securely locked together. While the smiths essayed their skill upon the lock, the magistrate stood by with lifted hands and head uncovered—a tear was in the good man's eye—and he breathed short from the excess of his anxiety. Every one was visibly excited, and the loud and cheerful bark of the dog was hailed as the omen of success. L——'s impatience could not brook delay. He seized the sledge hammer of the smiths, and with a blow that might have knocked in the side of the house, demolished the lock and bolt, and the doors jumped apart in the recoil from the blow. They were raised—a black and yawning vault was below—and a small flight of wooden steps, green and mouldy, from the effects of the earth's dampness, led to the gloomy depths of the cavern.

The little dog dashed bravely down the stairway, and L—— requesting us to stand from between him and the light, picked his way down the narrow slimy steps. One of the smiths followed, and the rest of us hung our heads anxiously over the edge of the vault's mouth, watching our friends as they receded in the distant gloom. A pause ensued; the dog was heard barking, and an indistinct muttering between L—— and the smith ascended to the surface of the earth. I shouted to them, and was frightened at the reverberation of my voice. Our anxiety became painful in the extreme—the magistrate called to L—— but obtained no answer; and we were on the point of descending in a body, when the officer appeared at the foot of the stairs. "We have found her," said he—we gave a simultaneous shout. "But she is dead," was the appalling finish of his speech, as he emerged from the mouth of the vault.

The smith, with the lifeless body of Mary Lobenstein swung over his shoulder, was assisted up the stairs. The corpse of the little girl was placed on one of the garden settees, and, with heavy hearts and gloomy faces, we carried the melancholy burden into the house. The mother had not recovered from the shock which the anticipation of her daughter's death had given to her feelings; she was lying senseless upon the bed where she had been placed by the keeper's wife. We laid the body of her daughter in the adjoining room, and directed the woman to perform the last sad duties to the senseless clay while we awaited the parent's restoration. The magistrate returned to London; the smiths were packing up their tools preparatory to departure, and I was musing in melancholy mood over the events of the day, when the forbidding face of the keepers wife peeped in at the half-opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

"Please your honor, I never seed a dead body look like that there corpse of the little girl up stairs. I've seed a many corpses in my time, but there's something unnatural about that there one, not like a dead body ought to be."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, though her feet and hands are cold, her jaw ain't dropped, and her eyes ain't open—and there's a limberness in her limbs that I don't like. I really believe she is only swounded."

L—— and I hurried up stairs, and the smiths, with their baskets of tools dangling at their backs, followed us into the room. I anxiously searched for any pulsation at the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose appearance certainly corroborated the woman's surmise, but the total absence of all visible signs of life denied us the encouragement of the flattering hope. One of the smiths took from his basket a tool of bright fine-tempered steel: he held it for a few seconds against Mary's half-closed mouth, and upon withdrawing it, said, with a loud and energetic voice, "She is alive! her breath has damped the surface of the steel!"

The man was right. Proper remedies were applied to the daughter and to her parent, and L——had the gratification of placing the lost Mary within her mother's arms.

Miss Lobenstein's explanation afforded but little additional information. When she was brought to the Farm by the villain Mills and his friend Billy the ostler, she was informed that it was to be the residence of her future life. She was subjected to the treatment of a maniac: her questions remained unanswered, and her supplications for permission to send to her mother were answered with a sneer. About three nights ago, she was ordered from her room, her shoes were taken off that she might noislessly traverse the passages, and she was removed to the secret cell in the garden; some biscuits and a jug of water were placed beside her, and she had remained in undisturbed solitude till the instinct of her favorite dog led to her discovery, shortly after she had fainted from exhaustion and terror. There is little doubt but that the ruffians were alarmed at the watchings and appearances of the indefatigable L——, and withdrew their victim to the securest hiding place. I had the curiosity, in company with some of the officers, to descend into the Secret Cell; it had originally been dug out for the foundation of an intended house; the walls and partitions were solidly built, but the bankruptcy of the projector prevented any further progress. When Farrell and his gang took possession of the place, it was deemed easier to cover the rafters of the cellar with boards and earth, than to fill it up—in time, the existance of the hole became forgotten, save by those most interested in its concealment. Farrell contrived the mode of entrance through the glass frame of the forcing bed, and when the adjacent green-houses were constructed, an artificial flue or vent was introduced to the depths of the cell, and supplied it with a sufficiency of air.

Mrs. Lobenstein refused to prosecute the spinster Bishop, the malignancy of whose temper preyed upon her own heart, and speedily consigned her unlamented to the grave. The true particulars of this strange affair were never given to the public, although I believe that its occurrence mainly contributed to effect an alteration in the English laws respecting private mad houses and other receptacles of lunatics.

The magistracy of the country knew that they were to blame in permitting the existence of such a den as Farrell's Farm, and exerted themselves to quash proceedings against the fellows Mills and Nares, and their coadjutors. A few months imprisonment was the only punishment awarded them, and that was in return for the assault upon the head of the police; but in Billy, the ostler, was recognized an old offender—various unpunished offences rose against him, and he was condemned to "to seven pennerth" aboard the hulks at Chatham. The greatest rogue escaped the arm of justice for a time, but L—— has since assured me he has every reason to believe that Farrell was under a feigned name executed in Somersetshire for horse stealing.

The farm was converted into a Poor House for some of the adjacent parishes; L—— received his reward, and when I left England, our heroine Mary was the blooming mother of a numerous family.

Running the Boundry Line. The six Commissioners appointed by the U. States and Great Britian to run the boundry line between the Provinces of Canada and the States are now in Berkshire, in this County.

When in Richford they eat off the farms of three good Vermonters—two loco *focos* and one whig—and now *their* farms are situate in Canada.

As the loco foco Representative from Richford had but *one* majority last year, we suppose he will not be pleased with this government interference.—*Vt. fed paper.*

That's another excellent result of the "beneficent" Webster *treaty* by which Maine was despoiled of her territory. It takes federal negociators to give up our citizens to British rule. This paper seems to think it is an excellent joke!

Pigeons. Charles A. Nichols, of Dixmont one day this week, caught 678 pigeons at one spring of his net. This was a great haul, and can't be beat.

REPORT of a Survey and Reconnoisance of a Route for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road.

TO THE HON. W. P. PREBLE,
Chairman of the Committee on Surveys of the A. and St. L. Rail Road Company.

Having received definite instructions from your Committee to make some preliminary surveys in the vicinity of Portland, and thence to New Gloucester; and from that place to make a thorough reconnoisance of a route to Connecticut River and the boundary of Canada, on a line more westernly than that by Dixville Notch, which had been previously examined, measuring accurately the difficult points, with the view to present to the Public a definite route upon which to base their calculations with reference to the cost of the road, and the inducements for an investment in the Stock: I have so far completed the work as to be able to submit to you the following report.

And here I have to remark, that many other lines have been suggested to me by the inhabitants of the various towns, some of which I have reason to believe are favorable routes, which the limited time allowed me, and your instructions would not admit of an examination—the object of this examination being, as I distinctly understood from the Committee, not to determine the ultimate route, but only to present at least one feasible and favorable route, and not to preclude hereafter any examination of any or all the other lines suggested, with referance to a better location.

A commendable zeal in favor of the great project, is exhibited in all sections of the country which I have traversed, and it would be invidious in me to particularize any town, when all have expressed such a lively interest and co-operation in facilitating the work.

I commenced at the Wharfs near India Street, and Surveyed two lines, one across the city to Back Cove and thence along its Easterly shore to Sandy Point, where it crosses the outlet by a pile bridge 2000 feet long West of Tukey's Bridge, to the neck of land forming Martin's Point in Westbrook.

The other line follows round the Easterly shore of Munjoy Hill, and crosses the outlet of Back Cove, East of Tukey's Bridge, by a pile Bridge 2400 feet long to Lunt's point, and thence to the point of intersection of the first line.

From this place two lines have also been Surveyed—one in a good direction to Barbour's Point, and thence crossing the tide waters forming the outlet of Presumscot River by a pile Bridge, principally over flats 9000 feet long, and entering a valley at Merrill's ship yard, which extends through the towns of Falmouth and Cumberland, to Buxton's Corner, within about two miles of North Yarmouth Village.

The other line passes near and on the Westerly side of Martin's Point Bridge, and crosses the same tide waters, requiring a pile Bridge 2700 feet long. Thence it continues nearly parallel with, and on the Easterly side of the County road about one mile, and thence turning more Westerly crossing the road and takes the direction of Buckuam's tavern, until it intersects the other line.

From Buxton's Corner the line continues on nearly parallel with the traveled road, half a mile, and inclines more Westerly and crosses the road at its intersection with the Broad Cove road: thence it passes over a moderate rise of land and descends in a Northerly direction to a road one mile West from North Yarmouth, Upper Village which leads to Walnut Hill—the line then passes over level flat land forming the valley of Royal's river, which it follows 4 miles, and then crosses it by a Bridge 150 feet long. The line then continues up a branch of this river, through the South West corner of Pownal, and thence into the town of Gloucester, to a summit near Universalist meeting house. The distance from the Wharves in Portland to this summit is 19 miles.

From this summit there are two favorable routes to Norway Village, of nearly equal distance. The Western route, passes near and on the West of the Lower and Upper Village of New Gloucester, to Dunn's Mills at Poland Corner, about 11 miles—thence over an extended pine plain to Norway about 12 miles, passing by either Craige's or Welch's Mills in Oxford.

The Eastern route leaves the summit before mentioned, in New Gloucester, and inclines Easterly descending into the valley of Royal's river, and continues up to the extreme Easterly bend of this river in the town of Danville, five miles—and thence in a more Westerly direction over a level sandy pine plains, throughout the whole extent, to Norway Village, 18 miles—passing in this distance within one mile of Minot Village and Mills, and passing the Little Androscoggin river near Mechanic Mills in Oxford to Norway—recrossing the river about 1 1-2 miles before reaching the Village.

From Norway the line curves more Easterly and approaches near the Manufacturing Village of South Paris, and pursues up the valley of the Little Androscoggin, passing Snow's Falls and Bacon's Falls, to Bryant's Pond in Woodstock—thence along its Western shore and the borders of Lock's Pond to Lock's Mills in Greenwood, 16 1-2 miles.

From Lock's Mills the route follows down the valley of Alder stream to the Great Androscoggin River, North of Bethel Hill, which it crosses by a bridge about 360 feet long, and continues up the river on the Northerly side, through the town of Gilead to New Hampshire line 14 1-2 miles, and 73 miles from Portland. The line still pursues the valley of the river through the towns of Shelburne and Gorham, recrossing the river in the latter town to the Westerly side, and thence up the same to Green's Mills in Berlin, 11 miles.

At this point the route leaves the Androscoggin and takes the valley of Dead River, and thence over a low level tract to a pond, one mile long, the source of Little Ammonoosuc river which empties into the Connecticut, and which it follows down, passing through the towns of Milan, a corner of Dummer, Stark and Northumberland, to the banks of the Connecticut 22 miles.

Here the line may either continue up the valley of the Connecticut, on the East side, passing through the towns of Stratford, Columbia and Colebrook in N. H. to the boundary line, or it may with equal advantage cross the Connecticut at Columbia, into Lemington, Vt., and thence pass through Canaan to the Canada line, 33 miles; making the whole distance from Portland by this route 139 miles.

A saving of distance of probably at least ten miles may be made by continuing on the route described at Berlin, by passing into Dummer, more northerly, and following near and adjoining a range of streams which empty into the Connecticut at Colebrook. My time was not sufficient to enable me to examine this route; but from what I could learn of the ground and from the recommendation of others in relation to it, I am led to believe this saving of distance may be accomplished. The distance I have obtained by procuring plans of the several towns as originally surveyed and lotted out.

That part of the route surveyed as far as New Gloucester summit, is over flat land for most of the distance. The gradations will be generally easy, varying from a level up to 20 feet and in no place will exceed 40 to the mile. The curvatures will be limited to 2500 feet radius, except within the limits of this city, where at one point the minimum radius will be 700 feet.

The soil is generally clay, and this with the extensive bridging at and near Portland, as the estimates will show, will render this section of the route much more expensive than any other part of the line.

The remainder of the route to the Canada line, I unhesitatingly pronounce to be exceedingly favorable for the construction of a Rail Road. The route generally traverses a sandy pine plain tract and high intervale land, bordering the rivers and ponds which it follows. Hence the grades are remarkably easy, no deep excavations and heavy embankments will be required. I have made such a minute examination of the whole distance, as fully to satisfy myself that the gradations will in no case exceed 60 feet per mile, and equal that amount, at only two places.

The other gradations will vary mostly from a level to 30 feet per mile, and very seldom exceed that amount. Near Bacon's falls in Woodstock, a grade will be required of 60 feet for a distance not exceeding 1 1-2 miles; and at Berlin falls an equal grade will be necessary for a distance of from 2 1-2 to 3 miles, though at both of these places, they may be diminished by extending the embankment at an increased expense.

The only material rock excavation discovered will be at Snow's and Bacon's falls, and at Bridge Rock, so called, in Gilead. The most expensive of these is at the latter place, where a bluff of rocks projects quite to the river for a distance of about 1000 feet, which must be cut through, and a bank wall for most of the distance.

Along the valley of the Androscoggin, where there are low intervales, which in high freshets overflows, some bank wall will be required at points where the projecting hills bring the line near the river, but this to no great extent. With these exceptions, which can hardly be styled obstacles, no difficulties are presented to the construction of a first class road, at a reasonable and satisfactory expenditure.

The present price of iron, materially enhances that part of the cost of construction: but the opinion generally prevails, that the article cannot long maintain its present high rate per ton.

This route is about 15 miles further than the one by the way of Dixville Notch, which was noticed in my former report. Yet it possesses many advantages to counterbalance that consideration, which will not be overlooked in the final location of the road; such as first, the cost of construction may not exceed that of the nearer route.

Second: The high elevations, and heavy grades to overcome the summits, with the expensive tunneling at the Notch will be avoided. Third: The saving of power and expense in running the road. Forth: The increase of traffic upon the road by an enlarged accommodation afforded to the Northern section of Vermont and New Hampshire.

The Lancaster route, so called, came within the scope of your instructions to me, and in accordance with them, I traversed the distance on my return from Lancaster to Gorham, and find the surface of the country favorable for the construction of a road, at a very moderate cost.—The elevations to be overcome will, however, require heavier grades, and the distance will be increased.

The importance of the town of Lancaster as a center of a great amount of travel and transportation, the enterprise and influence of her inhabitants, and their ardent zeal in favor of the great object, will doubtless secure to them all proper consideration in their favor.

My estimates of cost of construction of the first 19 miles surveyed commencing at Portland is as follows:

471,650 yards Excavation and Embankment at 13 cts	$61,314 50
12,860 " rock excavation at 85c.	10,931 00
3,565 perch stone masonry for road & river abutments, at	$2,7,010 00
6,336 " for culverts, at $1,50	9,504 00
6,060 " for cattle guards and passes at $1,25	7,575 05
4,620 rods grubbing at $1,	4,620 00
12,100 feet of Pile Bridging at $4,	48,400 00
150 " Bridge at Royals River at $10,	1,500 00
5 road bridges at $42,	210 00
12 road signs and road and farm crossings,	1 500 00
10,880 rods of fence at 90 cts.	9,792 00
	$162,356 50

The remaining 120 miles I shall class as below, which I believe will cover the whole expenses of construction. For grading the Road, Bridges, Masonry for abutments, culverts, and cattle yards, fencing, &c. &c.

For 45 miles, at $7,000 per mile,			$315,000 00
" 55 "	"	8,000 " "	440,000 00
" 6 "	"	10,000 " "	60,000 00
" 4 "	"	12,000 " "	48,000 00
" 5 "	"	14,000 " "	70,000 00
" 2 "	"	20,000 " "	40,000 00
" land damages,			50,000 00
" Depots and way stations,			40,000 00
" railings, including superstructure and laying down the same, 139 miles, at $8,500 per mile,			1,181,500 00
Say for turnout tracks,			20,000 00
			$2,294,500 00
For Engines and Cars, which will have to be increased as the business of the Road demands. For 12 Engines, equal to $5,000 each,			$60,000
" 15 passengercars at 1,800			27,000
" 100 freight cars at 530			53,000 00
			$140,000
			$2,596,856 50
Add for Engineers, Superintendants and contingencies, 5 per ct.			129,852 82
			$2,726,699,32

JAMES HALL, Civil Engineer
Portland, June 22d, 1845.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 1, 1845.

SLAVE LABOR. Hon. Isaac Hill, in giving a description of his late Southern tour, speaks of Slave labor in the following manner. We recommend the article to the serious consideration of the sympathisers of the North.

"The cotton production of the South is a matter but to indifferently appreciated by Northern men. It must be admitted that into this production has been incorporated, as a matter of present necessity, the employment of slave labor. From personal observation, we hear the willing testimony that the condition of the colored race upon the most productive cotton plantations in the South is far better than we had apprehended; the most happy of this unfortunate race collected and associated in considerable numbers, we believe to be those who are engaged in cultivation profitable to their owners and employers in the extreme Southern portions of the country. The great mildness of the country contributes very much to their comfort, the extreme fertility of the soil furnishing the best varieties of sustenance, makes their living easy and cheap. The sentiment among the owners of slaves is universal, that their best interest lies in good and humane treatment."

MEXICO. By late accounts we learn that our Minister, Mr. Shannon, had arrived at Vera Cruz, in order to embark for the United States. He had, however, been again robbed of every thing he possessed except the cloths which he had on. What a set of rascals those, Mexicans are. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Packenham, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Elliot, and then Mr. Shannon again, all public Ministers and the representatives of the most powerful nations, have each been robbed literally stripped of every thing which they at the time had with them. There is not on the face of the earth any nation of people, having an organized form of Government, where life and property are not more secure than in Mexico. There are six different robberies of Ministers of foreign Governments—about a year of an the latter, and in no single instance has one of the robbers been arrested, not, so far as we learn, has any effort been made to detect them. Yet this is the nation whose prowess is to inspire fear, and whose power is to be dreaded! So think some of the peculiar friends of peace, and the opponents of Annexation. If she continues to improve and prosper for a quarter of a century, she will bear the palm of the robber nation away from Old England, who has so long and so rightfully maintained the title on a larger scale. Enviable competition, surely.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At a Convention recently held in this State, Hon. Jared W. Williams, of Lancaster, was nominated as a candidate for Governor on the first ballot—receiving 215 ballots out of 230. Mr. Williams was for years a representative in Congress. A spirit of union and harmony prevaded in the Convention, which was addressed by Messrs. Hubbard, Atherton and Hibbard.

MONTREAL RAIL ROAD. We give in another place Mr. Hall's report of further reconnoisence made by himself of the country between Portland and the Canada line. It must tend to augment the confidence of the people of Maine, in the practicability of the great enterprize.

☞ The name of the Post Office recently known as Centre Minot, is changed to that of North Auburn. All papers and letters for that office must be directed accordingly.

The Portland Fantastics are to celebrated their 9th anniversary on the 4th. It will be a rare treat to the lovers of fun.

WHAT CAN IT MEAN. An exchange paper says: There are many hogs in this world with invisible snouts. Their bristles grow inwardly and their souls wallow in the mire until they become fattened for the devils pork tub, into which they go after a hard scald.

Canine sagacity. A friend informs us, says the Salem Gazette, that while walking on the Rail Road Bridge, near Nutting's Point a few days since, he was interested in watching the movements of three dogs, playing together on the track, while the cars were approaching at full speed. Two of them of the New Foundland species, jumped to the side of the bridge ready for a spring into the water in case of emergency, while the other, of the terrier breed, ran up the track, hoping to outrun the engine. Looking around, and finding he was likely to be overtaken, he prostrated himself at full length between the rails, hugging close to the ground till the train had fairly passed over him, and then jumped up and wagged his tail, as much as to say, "you didn't come it that time," again joined his companions in their gambols.

The blessings of a Tariff.

The London Economist computes that the people of England have paid for the Tariff monopoly, in the enhanced price of bread and sugar, during the past year, *more than seventy-five millions of dollars!* What a beautiful system this Tariff is! It makes the Englishman pay double price for what he eats, and the American for what he wears. How it helps the masses here, who can't build factories, or lines in England, who own no land!

Art of Floating on the Water. Any person who will have the presence of mind to clasp their hands behind the hands behind the back and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water. If a person, not knowing how to swim, would escape drowning, when in water beyond their depth, they have only to turn upon their backs, let their nose and mouth be the highest points, place their hands behind them, and they are safe until assistance can be rendered; but the moment they raise their hands above the water their nose and mouth go under. A human being in the water is like an empty pitcher thrown in carelessly, the handle being upon one side, turns down, and the mouth remains above the surface; but the moment the handle is turned up or brought to the surface, the mouth sinks and the pitcher fills and goes to the bottom. Many lives might be saved yearly by a knowledge of this simple fact.

Very peculiar. Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. —— observed, that "ladies that lisp wish to be kissed." The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but replied, "*Tho* I've heard *thay*."

Desperate Plot Discovered. We learn from the Bangor Democrat that a bold attempt was made week before last by four prisoners, in the Jail at that place under sentence to the State Prison, to murder Mr. Wellington the Jailor in order to make their escape. The plot was discovered by one of the prisoners and made known to the jailor.

The Republican Journal, published at Belfast, has treated itself to a new dress and considerably enlarged its size. It is now one of the largest and also one of the most able Democratic papers in the State. It makes a handsome appearance.

When will our friends enable us to increase the size of the Democrat and improve its appearance?

Monday of last week was the warmest day in New York that has been known for seven years. The thermometer stood at 92 at three o'clock P. M.

☞ For the information of the good people in this vicinity, and the public generally, we record the fact that the Fourth of July occurs on Friday next. No preparation having been made in this section to observe it in any public manner we suppose the fact is not generally known. We trust the time honored day will not be passed over and neglected entirely. It is a day that should long be remembered by the sons of the free and the brave; and the memory of the splendid deeds to which that day gave birth, and their influence for good to mankind throughout the world, should receive something more than a passing notice.

Go ahead—there's nothing like it, you will never fail so long as you have your arms full and your mind busy. Look on the bright side—keep up your spirits and as true as you live you will work your way to wealth and honor.

THE OREGON FEELING—THE COURSE OF OUR PRESIDENT.

It is stated that the English were much surprised that the bold and manly declaration of President POLK, in his Inaugural, in the relation to the rights of our country to the Oregon Territory should be received so calmly by the people so excitable as the American. Yet, when the cause of this calmness is fully understood, it will perceived that this circumstance was the highest evidence of the universality, as well as the strength of the popular feeling in relation to our rights. Men who feel perfectly sure that they are right, are not easily moved. The declaration of the President created no excitement here, because the public mind has been so long made up, and so decidedly in favor of our rights, that the President but gave it utterance. Every day's events are manifesting that there is probably no question agitated in our country, since the American revolution, upon which there was so clear a conviction of the glaring nature of British assumption. As was emphatically remarked by Senator DICKINSON, "Oregon is deemed as much as ours, as the city and county of New York." This may seem strange to Englishman, but it is to be remembered that the Americans are notoriously a reading people. They have four years been accumulating information about their title to the Oregon. Numberless have been the books of travels which have teamed from the daily and periodical press in relation to the Oregon country. These have been sought after, read with avidity, and however unfounded some of the information conveyed may be, yet these narratives have all served to fasten that calm, deep conviction among our people, which has become a part of their nature, so deeply is it rooted with all their memories, and all their associations. When a people have been so early educated with a question in which their country's rights may be involved it is not difficult to understand how calmly they receive an unequivocal assertain of their rights, though it may seem usurpation to others nations, who have rival claims. But we may add, such men.

"Kowing their rights, dare maintain."

It was remarked that the strong expression of Sir ROBBERT PEEL on the Oregon question, was received throughout England with considerable excitement. It is clear that the subject agitated there is a *popular question* for the first time, and though it is probable that ministers would be sustained, in an extreme course, by Parliament, and the few thousands to whom the right of sufferage is confined, yet should they chance their tone and yield largely for the sake of a peaceable adjustment, it would not excite much farment in England. The truth is, minister with the very large majority such as Sir ROBBERT PEEL has, in the House of Commons, can feel sure of being sustained in every thing that they may propose. The recent strong vote by which Sir ROBBERT PEEL carried the appropriation for the Catholic college of Maynooth, against, as is freely averred the public sentiment of England shows the independant power of a British Premier on all questions, both of foreign as well as domestic policy. By the laws of England, members of the House of Commons hold for *seven* years, unless sooner dissolved by the Queen. When a minister gets a House that obeys his edicts, he is in no hurry to dessolve the old and call a new Parliament. This peculiar structure of the British government enables an able Prime minister to act independant of the opinion of the great masses of the people. They may be clamorous, but as they have no votes, their opinion is regarded as of little moment.

Here on the contrary, and therein lies the great difference between the Oregon feeling in the two countries, the President—from the potency of an extended suffrage and the frequency of elections, must be controlled by the Public Opinion of the people, which was mistaken by the present Executive, when he was inaugurated President of the United States.—*Albany Argus.*

Irresolution is a bar to all advancement in life. The resolute man makes circumstances the creatures of his will—the irresolute man is the mere creature of circumstances: a weathercock carried about by every wind that blows. Before acting, we should put the question to ourselves, "Is it right or wrong?" If right, "go ahead," Davy Crockett would say, and did say; if wrong don't you do it'—Never ask 'what will people say?'—Sastisfy yourselves that you are right, and then act. You may be pointed at, sneered at, laughed at—but remember that your safety and welfare depends on your own individual acts, and not on the opinions which your associates may for a time have of you. The man who acts for principle, whose reliance is on himself, is sure to be respected, and seldom fails of gaining his ends,—[Rev. Mr. Eaton.

Fips and Levies. A correspondent of the Boston Courier proposes that when the New Post Office law goes into operation, a concerted effort should be made to reduce the Spanish fractions of a dollar to the same value with our coin, or drive them from circulation altogether, by putting the *fips* and *levies* on a par with our dimes and half dimes, the object could be easily accomplished. We beleive they are not a legal tender expect by weight, and that portion of change, now in circulation in the United States—particularly the *levies*—would not, if subjected to the money scales probably outweigh our own coin. The United States mint has already furnished an abundant supply of the fractions of a dollar in our own beautiful coin; and the old worn out *levies*, Spanish coin, should be banished from circulation. Give us the coin for common use which bears the stamp of Liberty, and the sovereignty of the United States. Our mints are abundantly able to supply enough, and more than is wanted for circulation.

Folly.—A sailor, recently paid off from a three years' cruise, in the frigate Potomac, had a levee on Mount Joy, Portland, last Friday, when a barrel of strong beer and three demijohns of stronger liquors were used up at this expense, and the whole affair ended in a knock-down.

Style. The ladies in New York wear long dresses and slippers. In Philadelphia, short dresses and boots are the fashion. In Boston, "gypsey hats," are advancing, and big bustles are on the wane.

A "Foolish Virgin." A young lady, about 16 years of age' residing in Philadelphia, committed suicide on Monday by taking corrosive sublimate. The cause of the act was the fact that a young man who had for some time been paying his address to her, had got married to another lady.

☞ Santa Anna is in Havana, and is treated with great deferance and respect by the authorities and citizens. He is an exile from Mexico, enjoying the society of his wife and family, and is supposed to have much wealth. While the people of that city were giving him the greatest demonstrations of regard in a public parade, Bustamante, who was also in that city was suffered to pass unhonored and unregarded.

Funeral of General Jackson The Nashville Banner, of June 11, says: Yesterday every place of buisness was closed and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was perched by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. The body was borne to the grave by the pall bearers appointed by the meeting on Tuesday, and without ostentation or parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her, whom in life he had loved so well.

The Odd Fellows' celebration in Boston, on Thursday of last week, is represented to have been a very imposing celebration. About 5000 persons formed the procession, and it is estimaedt that 30,000 strangers visited the city.

Hon. Lewis McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to England, Mr. Everett being recalled. There appears to be some differance of opinion as to the propriety of this appointment. We can best tell about that when he has been there some little while.

Florida—The election in this new State has resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party. Wm. D. Mosely, (dem.) has been elected Governor by about 500 majority; and David Levy (dem.) to Congress by about 700. There will also be a democratic majority of 56 on joint ballot of the Legislature.

Flogging in the Navy—We rejoice to know that the present active head of the Navy Department has determined to discountenance as far as he can, under existing laws, the infliction of corporal punishment for pretty offences in the Navy. —*U. S. Jour.*

The New York Express says, we understand that the Revenue Cutter Spencer, (the new propellor) has received orders to depart to sea with sealed instructions, not to be opened until after sailing.

A Cannibal Chief, from New Zealand who has probably made many a human meal in his time, is in New York, exciting a good deal of attention. The curious go to see him in crowds and he looks alarming hungry at them.

Establishing a Reputation. There are two modes of establishing a reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by fools.—Lacon.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of License from Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public auction, at the store of the subscriber in Dixfield, in said County, on Saturday, the ninth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the real estate of Lewis B. White, late of Dixfield, aforesaid, deceased, it being his portion of lands set off from his father's estate in said Dixfield.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dixfield, June 24, 1845. 3w8*

☞ Opinions of the press. *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* Wherever this medicide is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of *Asthma*, recent but dangerous *Coughs*, (and also those that are of long standing,) *Bronchitis* and *Consumption*, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine. [Cincinnati Inquirer.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. According to a number of recommendations in our possession, from doctors and other individuals, and from a knowledge of the benefits derived from the use of it by some of our neighbors, we respectfully recommend it to families—We have made use of the Balsam ourselves, and found that it produced such effects as recommended [New Berlin Union Star, of Dec. 31, 1841.

☞ The most wonderful curative of Pulmonary Consumption, in the whole range of human experience, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan, of London, and known as the Great English Remedy.

From S. Tousey, Esq, Agent for the Western States: S. Tousey, Esq, of Rochester, N. Y., general agent for the Western States, says the Hungarian Balsam is universally considered by Druggists the most perfect and admirable medicine of the kind invented—and is rapidly superceding all the oldest and most popular remedies for diseases of the lungs in that section of the country.

Pamphlets respecting this great English remedy may be had gratis of Moses Hammond, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Portland, by Dr. Nicholas, Capt. Samuel T. Hooper of Charlestown, Mass. to Miss Sarah E Jose, of Portland.

In Brunswick, by John McKeene, Esq. Mr. Joseph H. Stevens, to Mrs. Harriet Coombs, all of B.

In Dixmont, Capt. John T. Moore, of Gardiner, to Miss Julia E. Butman.

DIED.

In Turner, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Isaac Chase, Esq, aged 49 years.

In Bridgton, Mrs. Huldah P. wife of R. Cram Esq. aged 25 years.

In Portland, Mr. Nathaniel S. Millett, aged 55 years.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Herman Cummings, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Asa Cummings, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Herman Cummings give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the 4th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

William Russ, Guardian of William W., Lucy L., Solon O., and Simeon W. Ryerson, minor children of Simeon Ryerson, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Elias M. Carter, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Farwell, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the petition of the Widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Daniel Bearce, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Gideon Bearce, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of

PHINEAS WOOD,

late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FARNUM JEWETT.

Rumford, June 24, 1845. 8

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Job Prince, Guardian of James P. Waterman, minor son of Thomas Waterman, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, deceased; of Olive and Jane Turner, minor children of Asa Turner, late of Greene, in the County of Kennebec, deceased; and of James M., Charles, Erastus, and Jackson Clark, minor children of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his accounts of guardianship of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Simeon Seavey, Administrator of the estate of Clement Seavey, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Seavey give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the fourth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

AMARIAH HARRIS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to POLLY HARRIS.

June 24, 1845. 8

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Louisa Horr, Administratrix of the estate of Daniel Horr, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford on the 4th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Mercy Merrill, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Merrill, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on the 4th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Samuel F. Brown, Guardian of the minor heirs of Jonathan Packard, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Mary Rackleff, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Rackleff, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the 4th day of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **Hezekiah Hutchins, jr.**, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen G. Stevens, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars for the payment of the Debts of said deceased, Legacies, and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Rumford, on the 15th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Olive Powers, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Powers, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Olive Powers give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Treasurer's Notice,

FRANKLIN PLANTATION.

[Being the Easterly part of what was formerly known as No. 2, the South of Rumford.]

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the Plantation of Franklin, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to William B Walton in July 8th, 1843; and, that Wm B. Walton, as legal collector, has certified to me that the following sums remain unpaid in said bills, and they are respectively prepared and published, as the law requires.

Names of resident.	No. of Lots	No. of acres.	Value.	Amount due
Reuben Wing jr.,				$1,31
Names of non-residents.				
Benjamin Lovejoy,	103	50	50	87
Parkinson,	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	70
Parkinson,	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	35
Usher Grant, [illegible]				1 37
[illegible] Grant, [illegible]				7
Richmond [illegible] Grant, [illegible]	3	1	1	2
Barth[illegible] Grant, [illegible]	30	2	2	3
Lying on the [illegible] and [illegible] of Black and Speckled Mountains, unknown,		1200	100	1,75

GEORGE CANWELL, *Treasurer*

Franklin Plantation, June 14th, 1845 3w8

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that a further time of two months, from and after the twenty-seventh day of May last, has been allowed said creditor to present and prove their claims, and that they will meet said creditors at the office of Wm. K Kimball, Esq., in Canton, aforesaid on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of July next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and receive and examine such claims with the proof thereof as they may have to present.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
GEORGE DECOSTER

Canton, June 21st, 1845 3w8

Advertisement!

THIS certifies, that I have given to my son, Stephen R. H. Newton, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself. I shall neither claim his earnings or pay any debts which he may contract after this date. SILVESTER NEWTON.

Attest: Stephen Abbot.

Rumford, June 21, 1845. 3w8*

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constable of any of the towns in said Counties: GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Simon Lombard, whose residence is unknown, to the value of three hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Philo Clark, in a plea of the case: for that the said Def't at Bradford, to wit at Paris, on the thirtieth day of December, year 1836, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received, promised James C. Howard to pay him or his order one hundred forty three dollars and sixty-three cents in one year from date and interest, and thereafterwards on the same day, the said Howard sold and delivered the same to the plaintiff, for a valuable consideration, who thereby became owner thereof, and in consideration of which the said defendant promised and became liable to pay him the same according to the tenor thereof Yet the defendant, though often requsted, has not paid the same to the said Howard or to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do; to the damage of the plaintiff (as he says,) the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq, *at Paris, the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk

Oxford, ss: Western District Court, June Term, 1845.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of his writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6mojune10

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook. or either of their Deputies: and to the Constable of any of the towns in said Counties: GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Leonard B. Green, Commorant, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Isaac C. Washburn, of Dixfield, in our said County, Esquire, and Jefferson Bray, of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, Merchant, both formerly of Portland, and done business under the name and style of Washburn & Bray, in a plea of the case: for that the said Green at Portland, to wit, at Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ being indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of sixty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, then and there promised the plaintiffs to pay them the same on demand: yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said debt to the plaintiffs, but neglects and refuses so to do; to the damage of the said plaintiffs, (as they say) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq, *at Paris, the nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1845.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, that the plaintiffs cause an attested copy of his writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the first publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of November next, that said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1841. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 44.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Drelon; Dixfield, G. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1dj16

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give public notice that we have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ISAAC WALKER,

late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, the same having been represented insolvent; that six months from the fourth day of March last past are allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will be in session at the dwelling house of Charles Abbott, in said Fryeburg, on the twenty-sixth day of July next, and on the second day of August next, from ten of the clock A. M. until four of the clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of attending to our duty as Commissioners aforesaid.

DAVID HAMMONS,
JAMES HOBBS.

June 19th, 1845 3w7

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constable of any of the towns in said Counties: GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Thomas J. Newton, Commorant, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Job Glines, of Dixfield, in said County of Oxford, Yeoman, in a plea of the case: For that the said Newton at Dixfield, to wit, at Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of fifty dollars according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised to pay the same on demand and interest: For that the said Newton at Dixfield, to wit, at Paris, was indebted to the plaintiff, for meat, drink, washing and lodging and other necessaries before that time found and provided for one the infant son of said Newton at the special request of the said Newton, in consideration thereof then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him said debt on demand and interest: yet the defendant, though often requested has not paid said debt to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do: to the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages And: have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1845.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of his writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of November next, that said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Treasurer's Notice,—*Hiram.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hiram, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for State, County, and Town taxes, in bills committed to Peleg Wadsworth for collection, dated July 14, 1843, in the following sums, which remain unpaid, viz:—

Names.	Houses.	Barns.	No. Acres of Land.	Value.	Tax.	Due.
James Osgood,	1	2	816	$1730	$32 01	$32 01
Tax in School District No. 2.						
James Osgood,			267	648	4 21	4 21

GEO. E. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of Hiram, for 1845.

Hiram, June 19, 1845. 3w7

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

GROVER & BURBANK,

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All the affairs of the company will be settled by Abernethy Grover; at the store formerly occupied by the said firm.

ABERNETHY GROVER,
FORDYCE C. BURBANK,
J. H. WARDWELL.

Bethel-Hill, June 4th, 1845.

LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers, Abernethy Grover, of Bethel, and Joseph H. Wardwell, of Rumford, both in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of a country store at Bethel-Hill.—The said Grover is the general partner, and the said Wardwell is the special partner, he having contributed one thousand dollars as his share of the capital stock. The name and stile of the firm shall be —

A. & GROVER.

The term of time of said co-partnership is limited to two and a half years. ABERNETHY GROVER,
J. H. WARDWELL.

Bethel, June 4th, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS: June 4th, 1845. Appeared the aforesaid Grover and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me, M. B. BARTLETT,
Justice of the peace.

P. S. THE above firm having purchased the interest of F. C. Burbank, of the firm of Grover & Burbank, will still continue business as extensively and favorably as heretofore; thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits a continuance.

☞ Now on hand—a general assortment of fall and winter goods, which will be sold at our former cash low rates. Grover

---

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, a Committee to view the route of the County road located by the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford on the Petition of Eben W. Gregg & 30 others, from Andover Corner through Roxbury and Mexico to Dixfield Village, to give a hearing to all parties interested and their witnesses, and to report, whether in our opinion, the judgment of the County Commissioners should be affirmed or reversed in the whole or for any part, hereby give notice to all persons interested, that we shall meet at the Inn of Lewis Crockett, at Andover Corner in the County of Oxford, on Tuesday the 29th day of July next, at nine o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route aforesaid; and immediately after said view, we will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses at the Inn of Col. Samuell Morrill, in Dixfield.

LEVI WHITMAN,
STEPHEN EMERY,
JOHN M. WILSON.

Norway, June 28th, 1845. 3w8

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., June 30, 1845.

Benjamin, Lieut. Sam'l, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Hubbard, Henry
Bates, Miss Hannah A.,	Hubbard, D. S.
Bartlett, M. B. Esq.,	Holmes, James A.
Brett, Seneca	Kinsley, Azel
Brown, Dr. T. H.	Leavitt, Elihu
Clark, E. W.	Mills, William ..
Cummings, Jairus L.	Marston, Miss Abigail G.
Cummings, Dr. P. G.	McKenney, Henry
Daniels, Joseph	Mellen, Alanson
Daniels, James	Overseers of Poor, of Paris,
Dean, John	Osgood, Appleton
Delano, Miss Lucy Ann	Parris, Hon. V. D.
Deblois, Thomas A., Esq.	Perry, Miss M. A.
Foles, Miss Laura	Perkins, Rev. G.
Farley, Chas. Esq.	Porter, Sylvanus
Frye, Lieut. Nathaniel, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Ricker, Thomas N.
Hon. Justices of District Court	Ryerson, Mary Ann, 2
Hutchins, Capt. Nath'l, N. H. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Shaw, Soranus
Harnhal, Alex	Tarbox, Ivory
	Treasurer of Oxford County
	Verrill, Daniel R.
	Wardwell, Ensign Jo[illegible] Cont'l Line, Army of [illegible] lution, or his heirs.
	Willis, Mrs. Phebe.

8 GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

POETRY.

"HALLOWED BE THY NAME"

BY ELIZA COOK.

List to the dreamy tone that dwells
In rippling wave or silent tree;
Go, hearken to the old church bells,
The whistling bird, the whizzing bee,
Interpret right, and ye will find
'Tis "power and glory" they proclaim;
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish "hallowed be thy name!"

The pilgrim journeys till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires;
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes nor tires;
But holiest rite or longest prayer,
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear
Than, "FATHER! hallowed be thy name!"

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks or ask a boon;
The raptures of the idiot one
Who laughs to see the clear round moon;
The saint well taught in christian lore;
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder and adore;
All end in, "hallowed be thy name!"

Whate'er may be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still:
We trace them on the bloomy mead,
We hear them in the flowing rill.
One chorus hails the Great Supreme;
Each varied breathing tells the same:
The strains may differ; but the *theme*
Is, "FATHER! hallowed be thy name!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MARVELLOUS. The following paragraph is copied from the New York Mirror. It will certainly astonish some people.

"Professor Bronson stated in his concluding lecture last week, that if a drop of human blood be subjected to examination by the oxhydrogen microscope, and magnified some twenty millions of times, all the species of animals now existing on the earth, or that have existed during the different stages of creation for millions of years past, will there be discovered. In the blood of a healthy person, all the animalculæ are quiet and peaceable; but in the blood of a diseased person, they are furious, raging and preying upon each other. This he stated in illustration of his position that man contains within himself all the principles of the universe. It was also asserted that if a dead cat be thrown into a pool of stagnant water, and allowed to dissolve there, a drop of water taken from any part of the pool and examined as above, will show every species of the animal of the cat kind that has ever existed on the earth, raging and destroying one another. The bodies of all the lower animals being thus made up of animalculæ similiar to themselves; and the body of man being compounded of all that is below in the scale of creation."

OH! A young gentleman from Yale College was expelled last week for the crime of drawing young ladies up to his room at night, and letting them down in the morning by means of a rope and basket arranged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young girls in Chapel street. "Jane, do you really believe that students draw girls up to their rooms?" "Certainly, my dear: more than that, I *know* they do." "How?" "Well, I was going by one of the colleges one morning, and I heard a noise in the direction of one of the buildings I looked that way, and as plain as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket, about half way from a three-story window to the ground: and just then the rope broke, and — *down I came!*" Very improper, Jane, *very!* [N. H. Examiner.

TESTING GUANO. A gentleman in this city carried home a package of Guano, a few nights since, in order to make an experiment of it in his garden. Lying it down, without saying what it was, and stepping out a few minutes after—his wife was much puzzled about it. She was certain it was not poison, for her hubby was to careful to leave posion laying round among the children. So she tasted, and tasted—and the more she tasted the more see couldn't tell what it was that it tasted like, but it tasted dreadful bad.—When her husband returned, and told her it was *gauno* that she had been chewing, her feelings were not entirely soothed till she had rinsed her mouth several times with cold water.

The Portland Tribune has been united with the Portland Bulletin, and will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. John Edwards and S. B. Beckett. Mr Edwards is the proprietor.

Lord Thurlow gives the following advice to persons desirous of distinction at the bar.—"Spend your own fortune, marry, and spend your wife's and then you will have some chance of succeeding in the law."

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Joseph Ricker, late of Peru, in the County of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified, that we have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for said County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of all the creditors of said estate: that six months from this date are allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims: and for the performance of our duty in this matter, we shall be in session at the dwelling-house of Robinson Turner, jr., in said Peru, on Wednesday the second day of July, and first day of November next, from nine o'clock, A. M., to four o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

SUMNER R. NEWELL, }
ROBINSON TURNER, jr. } Com'rs
June 4th, 1845. 3w6

Notice of Foreclosure.

PAUL, the subscriber, hereby gives notice, that by Eri Needham, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deed, bearing date December 15, 1840, and recorded in Oxford Registry, book 69, page 372, of a certain parcel of land situated in said town of Bethel, Lot numbered ten, in the range of upland lots in said Bethel, to which deed reference may be had for a more particular description of said land: and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

CLARISSA F NEEDHAM.
June 23, 1845. 3w6*

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 451 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug 27 6m16eflv

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the eldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dysepsia, liver complaint debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, lumbago, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, scrofulous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, surfeit, female irregularities, fractures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, Heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long confinement, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have pecuniary considerations brought and mixed in its operation and effects, and put so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of human nature, stamps exhibits on the part of Dr. Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of its subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the *most* valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'a Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstruction in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, faintness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dysepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. G. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Buck & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannibal, Rues & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Burgess; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 29, 1844.—eply

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue to carry on the manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the factory, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from	3 to 4 cts per yd
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 cts per yd
Satinet, and find warp,	25 to 31 cts per yd
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	25 to 30 cts per yd
White Flannel,	17 cts per yd
Colored do	25 cts per yd
Colored and pressed,	25 cts per yd
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any worn goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

In addition to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by dispatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent
South Paris, May, 1841 tf 32

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary was incorporated during the last session of the Legislature.—The first term of Instruction will commence on Wednesday, the eleventh day of June instant, under the direction of

MR. GEORGE C. SWALLOW, as Principal.

The cultivation of the moral, as well as the intellectual powers of the pupils will receive especial attention. It is also intended, that this Seminary shall afford the means of higher attainments than usual in the elementary principles of useful knowledge; and thus prepare the pupils, of both sexes, for the practical business of life, and for the profession of Teachers.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, Sec'y

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Friends and Patrons to the above notice, and the arrangements, which have placed his School under the *superintending care* of the TRUSTEES of BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

☞ The *Summer Term* will be kept in WASHINGTON HALL.

Miss RECORD will give lessons in *Painting* and *Drawing* as heretofore.

Every exertion will be made to make the School still more worthy of public patronage, under this new arrangment, which will bring to its aid the experience and councils of many of our most respected citizens.

5 G. C. SWALLOW.

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Perkel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.
June 3, 1845. 1y4

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1 00
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted—March 28 tf 27

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constable of any of the Towns in said Counties: GREETING

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods or estate of Elijah Anderson and James F. Anderson, both of Andover, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, to the value of seventy-five dollars; and summon the said defendants, (if they may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there in our said Court, to answer unto James F. Abbott, of said Andover, in a plea of the case, for that the said Elijah and James F. at Andover on the first day of December in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three by their promissory note of that date by them subscribed for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him or order thirty-three dollars and seventy cents, to be paid in June next with interest; and the plaintiff avers the said time of payment has long since elapsed, yet the said defendants, though often requested, have not paid said sums to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse so to do: to the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of seventy-five dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with due damages And have you there this writ with your doings thereon

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at *Paris, the twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1845.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of his writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of November next, that said defendants may then and there appear and show cause, and answer the premises.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.
A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of J. C. Marble on Paris-Hill, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the right which ESSECTUEL-LER has in equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he now lives in Hartford, in said County: it being the Farm deeded to him by Ezekiel Fuller and Edward Fuller, whose deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 71, page 116, to which reference may be had for a more particular description; which Farm was mortgaged to Isaac Strickland, Jan'y 10, 1845, to secure the sum of $300, and record of the same may be found in the aforesaid Registry, Book 71, page 117.

SAM'L F. RAWSON, Dept. Sheriff.
Paris, June 19, 1845. 3w7

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

Treasurer's Notice,—LIVERMORE:

[TAXES UNPAID.]

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that the taxes assessed on the following real estate in the town of Livermore, taxed to the following persons, and committed to Ulmer Perly, collector, on the third day of October, A. D., 1843, and returned and certified by said collector to the Treasurer of said town March 15, 1845, remain unpaid:—

Names of persons taxed.	Description of the real estate.	Tax.
Reuben P Brown,	Farm on which he now lives,	12,00
Lang C. Wright,	" " " "	6,88
Thomas Winslow,	One acre of land near the falls,	34
Amasa Goding,	Lot No. 1, on east side of the River, now East Livermore,	26
Stephen Nichless,	Farm on which he now lives, on east side of the River, now East Livermore,	2,59

BENJA. BRADFORD, } Town Treasurer.
Livermore, June 9, 1845. 3w6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, all the real estate of PETER HOLDEN, late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty-eight day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges: said estate consists of two thirds of the homestead farm of said deceased, in Sweden aforesaid, and contains about sixty-five acres of good land, and in a good state of cultivation, and well divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland, with good convenient buildings. Said farm is well walled, and has a good orchard, and lays on the road leading from Fryeburg to Paris, and six miles from the head of the Canal. Also, a small stand of nine acres of land together with house, stable, and blacksmith shop. Said sale will be on the premises.

BENJA. B. HOLDEN.
Sweden, June 12, 1845. 3w6

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Rumford, County of Oxford, at public or private sale, agreeable to a license from the Probate Court of said County, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at four o'clock, P. M., one sixth part in common and undivided of a certain piece of land situated in said Rumford on the south side of the Androscoggin River, bounded on the north by the road leading to Bethel, on the east by land of Jeremiah Wardwell, and on the south and west by land of Peter V. Virgin, and is the property of Franklin D Peabody, minor child of Leander B. Peabody.

AARON GRAHAM, Guardian
Rumford, June 10th, 1845. *3w6

Notice.

AT the Supreme Judicial Court which was holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, 1845, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to view the route and alteration prayed for, and give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, on the petition of Asaph Kittredge and J. H. King in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Paris, for an alteration "in the Snow's falls road, so called;" upon which petition the County Commissioners of said County located the alteration prayed for, and at the October term of the said Commissioners' Court, in the year 1841, ordered the same to be recorded, and the same was carried to the Supreme Judicial Court upon the appeal of James Dearing and others.

In pursuance of the order of the Supreme Judicial Court, the undersigned hereby give notice, that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at George Bridgham's tavern, in South Paris, on Monday the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when we will proceed to view the alteration prayed for in the original petition, and afterwards give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses: and all persons interested may be present at said view and hearing.

PHILIP EASTMAN,
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON,
SAM'L F. BROWN.
June 11, 1845. *3w6

To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully petition your Honors to reduce the rates of toll at the ferry across the Androscoggin River at Rumford Point in Rumford, in the County of Oxford. The tolls at said ferry for a few years past have been a source of private income to the amount of $250 or $300 per annum beyond the actual costs of keeping a boat and employing a ferryman to be always in attendance on the same.

And your petitioners are deeply impressed with the belief that if the rates of toll were reduced one half at said ferry, there would then be found responsible men, who would conform to the Statute and serve the public even more faithfully than the present incumbent.

And we humbly pray your honors to investigate the management of said ferry for a few years past and reduce the rates of toll as you in your wisdom shall see fit. And thus your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. JAMES F. BRAGG and 26 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, May Term, 1845

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon to be served on Porter Kimball the present licensed Ferryman at said Rumford Point, fourteen days, at least, before the next term of this Court, to be holden on the first Tuesday of September next, and also by publishing a like copy three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications to be, at least, thirty days before the first Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
3w6 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal property,
Sheriffs' Returns,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Bail Bonds,	Highway Surveyors Bills,
Marriage Certificates,	

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly a general assortment of Books and Stationery articles, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms—Among which are Bibles, Testaments, Hymn-Books, a variety of Sunday-School books, different works on History, Biography, Chemistry, Philosophy, Geology, and other reading books too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement—Also—School books of almost every description now in use, Writing-books, Ink, Pencils, Sand-boxes, Blotting-sand, Paper-folders, Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ WANTED in exchange for the above—Cash, Clean paper-rags, and country produce. For further particulars enquire of BENJ. WALTON.
Paris Hill, April 29, 1845.